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THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Star

RELIGION SCIENCE

The Warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind.. COLUMBIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1823.

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cause of the General Convention, or of the
Baptist College, shall be entitled to the
Star gratis.

Communications.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

Redeem the time.—PAUL.

It is often profitable for a Christian to re-
view the past, and compute the amount of
his labors. By seeing the comparative lit-
tle of what he has done, with what he
has performed, and what it was his
duty to do, he derives motives for re-
newed activity; and these motives have
adventured in the more abundant labors
of others. In his regret that he has
not any opportunity of doing good to
others, the only way that presents
himself to redeem the time, is, by do-
ing his duty, and his hand findeth to do with-
out ceasing, for there is no work, nor know-
ledge, nor wisdom, nor device, in the grave
nor he goeth: remembering the ad-
vice of our Lord, to work while it is day,
lest cometh the night in which no man can
work. Let us, brethren, take these senti-
ments, and such an examination to ourselves
as shall lead to the success of his designs.
We are designated by a different name from
many of his disciples, but are no less in-
debted to him than any of them, and should
be as devoted to his service. These
things, however, the progress of a species of ex-
istence, hitherto almost unknown. We mean
effort, and other works for the
redemption of the world, as Baptists, have
been to follow workers in the great
cause of evangelizing the world, by send-
ing forth the Saviour to the ex-
tremities of the globe, a scheme worthy
of the militant to engage in. We have
been to engage in God, that he has afforded
us on these attempts, and we may
say, that the degree of success he
has granted our feeble labors. But have
we not enough or as much as we could in
this cause? Are we not excelled by
others, who embody no greater numbers,
and no more wealth, than ourselves, and
yet aspire to be equal at least in
affections of heart and purity of faith.
Must you will rejoice in their success;
shall we not aim to do as much as they
for our common Lord? If any one doubts
that they do more than we, let him com-
pare the condition of their churches, the
state of their Theological School, the
state of their Tract, Sunday School and
Associations, and the far greater amount
of the treasury of the Lord for their
purposes. If he considers these things
as not a sufficient test, let him
see the converts among the heathen,
and let him witness the revivals of reli-
gion, if these are not indications
of the approbation to the head of the
Church, shall we require as evidences?
Is it to be questioned whether any
of Christians in the world, do half as
much as they might in this glorious cause—
and we are so much behind many—
how much energy is there among us
that has never been aroused?
How much time has come when every Christian
ought to be in the providence of God, to
increase the dominion of
truth, that the gospel must be preach-
ed to all nations. How shall they hear
the gospel, except they be sent? It belongs
to the Saviour, to answer this question, by
sending a host of those that publish glad
tidings to the ends of the earth, that all
may see the salvation of God. It be-
longs to us, brethren, as Baptists, to do all
that we can, and, and in view of our obli-
gation to the Saviour, what account shall
we give of our stewardship? Let
us endeavor, by persevering, united
endeavors, for any object of mo-
rality. No good purpose of permanent
benefit can be answered, unless it be urged on
the use of a dwelling can

not be secured, except the edifice be finish-
ed. The cost must be counted, and then
the erection take place, lest some have oc-
casion to say, "here is one who began to
build but was not able to finish." The mis-
sionary work and its attendant efforts, in-
cluding the education of pious young men
called of God to preach the gospel, are
things of vast magnitude. They cannot be
performed by one or two generations, but
must occupy the attention of the church for
a series of years. No one can suppose that
the powers of darkness will give way at the
first onset. No, they are too strongly en-
trenched in the corruptions of the human
heart. It is only to efforts steady and vig-
orous as the flow of the waters of Niagara,
that they will yield. God will be glorified
in the conversion of the world, and yet have
us labour as if all depended on us. We must
then do what is done, not as an act to be
performed this year, and neglected the next.
Depending on such precarious supplies, the
directors of these pious endeavours can have
no security in enlarging the bounds of their
labours, nor any confidence that they will
be able to prosecute the works they have
undertaken. Their missions will languish
instead of being strengthened, the spirit of
the age will be broken, and the young men
under their care will be dismissed with but
partial instruction; and perhaps many a
youth of promising gifts, and a heart burn-
ing for the service of God in the ministry,
will be turned away from the great advan-
tage of a solid education. If then we wish
any thing permanent to be realized by our
exertions, let us consider that we have en-
listed in the cause for life, and determine
not to slacken, but if possible to increase our
efforts, and leave the spirit we have cher-
ished to be inherited by our children. Our
efforts should be united. Union is essential
in effecting any great object. Man in his in-
dividual capacity can do little to benefit man-
kind. He may do something, but the effect
of his labours will not be felt to any great
extent. The same may be said of small
combinations. What can detached parties of
diminutive number do, in an enemy's
country? They may burn a few farm
houses, or frighten the inhabitants of a vil-
lage, but they cannot strike a decisive blow.
Commanders therefore concentrate their
troops in order to make them effective. Let
the children of the world no longer be wis-
er than the children of light. On what ground
shall we meet and array our forces? We have,
brethren, an opportunity of uniting ourselves
in the Baptist General Convention. Here
we shall find wisdom and piety to direct
the sums we may put into the Lord's treas-
ury. They, in the fulfilment of their im-
portant trust, will apply the amount placed
in their hands to whatever objects the do-
nors may desire, whether it be to the mis-
sions in the east, to spread the gospel among
the aborigines of our own country, to edu-
cate children at any of their stations, to
translate the scriptures, or to educate pious
young men for the service of the church.
And when societies or associations are un-
able to send delegates qualified to vote in their
deliberations, they need not hesitate to for-
ward whatever sums they may have in
charge for these important ends. Societies,
for furthering these objects, should be for-
mulated throughout the denomination; and
when the inhabitants are not conveniently situ-
ated for this, the associations might agree to
have an annual collection in each church,
and that the amount be transmitted to the
Treasurer of the Board. If we will do any-
thing, however small our part may appear;
instead of standing aloof to see what will be
the effect of exertions, in which we are
equally bound to partake.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

The knowledge of the Holy is understanding.
SOLOMON.

Lord Byron, in his "Cain a Mystery,"
has strongly insinuated, that the humble
submission of the Christian to the decrees
and institutions of Jehovah, tends to pro-
strate the human intellect—and, that the
system of religion revealed in the Bible, is
calculated rather to degrade than exalt the
mental powers. Systems and creeds have
been palmed upon the world by designing
priests and managing aspirants, which un-
doubtedly have such a tendency. Numer-
ous religions have been propagated and re-
ceived under the guise of Christianity, whose
effect has been, "to cramp young genius
brightening into day," and cast a thick
gloom over the faculties of the soul. The
votaries of such schemes could not rise to
intellectual greatness.
They were forbidden to extend their
views and researches beyond the narrow
precincts of a "cloister's deep recess," nor
were they even permitted to inquire thor-
oughly into the origin of their system. They
lived unconscious of the dignity of their be-
ing, and turned their attention solely to rites
and ceremonies and penances, which the
policy of priestcraft imposed upon them,
with the assurance, that on a strict perfor-
mance of these depended their salvation.
But these powerless systems bear no affinity
to the religion of the cross of Christ. True
Christianity imposes no shackles on the
mind, which can in the least prevent the
extension of its powers. On the contrary,
it bursts the bars of superstition, and sets
free the soul from the trammels of vice and
folly. It does not teach, that God dis-
penses rewards and punishments according
to his own arbitrary pleasure, but accord-
ing to fixed principles of justice. It teaches
men to reverence and worship their Maker,
and live in bonds of amity with all their fel-
low men. In fact, the Christian system is

The stimulating tendency of the labours
of others, should not be suffered from prej-
udice or any other cause to lose their effect
upon us. We ought to be willing to be pro-
voked to love and good works by any set
of persons whatever. The conduct of some
professing Christians is entirely inexcus-
able, who, when they acknowledge the good-
ness of a work and their obligation to per-
form it, refrain from it almost altogether,
because they see others go forward, whose
faith and practice they esteem not so pure
as their own. The only covert they have,
is to impute these acts to wrong motives.—
This will neither prove the purity of their
own faith, nor save souls from destruction.
Added to the loud call, which the circum-
stances of so many perishing millions make
upon us, we are encouraged by the hope of
reward. Works of piety performed with a
right spirit and views will always be re-
warded. "There is," says the wise man,
"that scattereth seed, and yet increaseth; and
there is that withholdeth more than is meet,
but it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul
shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall
be watered also himself." Our Lord has
taught us that sacrifices for the kingdom of
heaven's sake and the gospel's, shall be re-
warded a hundred fold, even in this life.—
There is no necessity, however, that we de-
prive our families or the cause of Christ in
our own vicinity. By economy and proper
discrimination we shall be able to give some-
thing for the diffusion of light abroad. There
is no doubt, that the bare cutting off of su-
perfluities among Christians would more
than support all the mission and bible asso-
ciations in the world. And even if it de-
manded that we should sensibly diminish
our stock, in what more noble cause could it
be expended? Where are effects of equal
magnitude likely to be produced? And
cannot God, who rules all things, give us
greater prosperity? If he should not give
us abundance of this world's goods, he can
give us a greater supply of his heavenly
grace, which is as far above gold and silver
as spiritual are above earthly things. We
may have the joy of reflecting that we are
permitted to bear a part in forwarding the
glorious and merciful designs of God toward
a ruined race. More than all, added to the
approbation which we may receive at the
judgment day, may we not hope to see
some souls in whose salvation we have been
instrumental, and be permitted evermore
to sing with them the praise of him who hath
redeemed us?
The promise of God, that the earth shall
be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the
waters cover the sea, affords us strong en-
couragement in our desires for the coming
of the kingdom of Christ. Without it, the
warfare would be the most unequal that
ever was engaged in. But the Christian
even if the world were leagued against him,
ought to be consoled and strengthened by the
fact that the Lord reigneth. He can bring
light out of darkness, and make even the
wrath of man to praise him. We only need
a proper measure of faith, and we may go
forward. How blessed shall be that period
when "all the ends of the earth shall re-
member and turn unto the Lord." Then
sin shall hide its deformed head, the works
of the devil shall be destroyed, the Son of
God shall reign, his precepts be obeyed,
and his name exalted. Then shall man
be restored to the favour of his Creator, and
our earth again smile as when it came into
existence. Who is unwilling to take the
part which Providence permits him, in pro-
ducing this happy era?

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

The knowledge of the Holy is understanding.
SOLOMON.

Lord Byron, in his "Cain a Mystery,"
has strongly insinuated, that the humble
submission of the Christian to the decrees
and institutions of Jehovah, tends to pro-
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But these powerless systems bear no affinity
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Christianity imposes no shackles on the
mind, which can in the least prevent the
extension of its powers. On the contrary,
it bursts the bars of superstition, and sets
free the soul from the trammels of vice and
folly. It does not teach, that God dis-
penses rewards and punishments according
to his own arbitrary pleasure, but accord-
ing to fixed principles of justice. It teaches
men to reverence and worship their Maker,
and live in bonds of amity with all their fel-
low men. In fact, the Christian system is

the soul and essence of all true philosophy.
And it is sorely to be regretted, that no one
of all the able writers and lecturers on intel-
lectual philosophy, has brought his prin-
ciples upon the elevated level of this correct
standard. We allude, particularly, to their
notions of moral distinctions, and their defi-
nition of terms often used in the Christian
vocabulary, and involving the interests of
the immortal soul. During the last century,
however, the successive writers have made
important advances in this interesting branch
of science. We hope soon to see it join in
full accordance with the holy standard of
moral virtue, and accompany the gospel in
achieving mighty conquests over the under-
standings and hearts of men. We are sure,
that all true philosophy is consistent with
the doctrines of revelation. Piety and
science do not clash, but walk amiably hand
in hand; and happy that period when men
shall become convinced, that the study of
nature in its various departments is highly
important to intellectual enjoyment. The
law of Christ allows free inquiry into all
other religions, and permits all to be philo-
sophers as well as moralists and Chris-
tians. Through the whole Bible runs a vein
of philosophy of the most exalted kind. And
this is well fitted to the development of the
mental powers. It is the source of the most
sublime thoughts and exalted concep-
tions. The Bible casts a light upon futurity,
and lets
"—day dawn on the night of the grave."
This removes a veil, which human wis-
dom could never pierce—it carries man
forward to the awful realities of eternity.
It affords a magazine of stores to enrich the
imagination and rectify the heart.
What can serve more to enlarge the
mind, than a distinct view of Deity, in the
operations of nature and Providence? The
rolling of the deep, and the pealing of thun-
der are in themselves truly sublime. But
when we consider these as the movements
of Him "who plants his footsteps in the
sea" and "makes the clouds his pavilion,"
how is their sublimity heightened! How
striking, to fancy as far as we are able, in-
finitude of space filled with innumerable
demonstrations of divine power, wisdom,
and then take into consideration the ideas
suggested by Addison, that God is a being
whose centre is every where, and whose
circumference is nowhere.
Will not the mind of him, whose ideas
of Deity are thus extended, expand, and rise
superior to the trifling gradations of
sense, continually
"—partake of fresh pleasure unproved?"
Whoever reflects on the mysterious
connection between the human soul and body—
the reciprocal influence of each upon each
—and the mutual sympathy between cor-
poreal sensation and mental conception, will
find matter for laborious and useful study.
Here the Christian philosopher sees more
than a fortuitous concurrence of atoms,
animated by a bestial principle of life. He
discovers evident traces of Divine skill, and
attributes the whole mechanism to a Divine
Architect. To investigate his own mind,
and be able to classify its phenomena, and
understand the principles of causation, per-
ception and association, he finds of incalcu-
lable utility.
"Absolved from other causes, the busy mind
Finds in itself a theme to pore upon."
But we have done with this topic. We
only wish to see men, and Christians in
particular, more earnest to improve the
talents committed to their charge. Thou-
sands wrap this better part in the napkin
of prejudice, and bury it deep in the soil of
ignorance. This is the fact in civilized
lands. But sadden still the picture to take
in the compass of the globe. Six hundred
millions of rational, immortal souls, destitute
of the light of science and the cheering rays
of divine truth! Some arise among them ex-
hibiting a noble brilliancy of intellect and
philosophical genius—but they live unheeded
and unknown, like the flowers that bloom
on the sandy moor, and waste their frag-
rance on the desert air. Send, send the
gospel among them, to illuminate their path
and light their feet to Heaven.
O, when will man break the iron gripe of
his long-loved ignorance, and his mind ger-
minate and burst into immortal growth!
When will he learn to appreciate himself!
Roll on, ye mighty spheres, and bring the
day, when limitless expansion shall com-
mence its career, and sensuality no longer
hold in bondage "the ethereal mind."
ZETHAR.

New York Convention.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.
Concluded.

Thus we have stated a few inducements
to united exertion, but you may all of you
truly say, after reading this unvarnished
statement of a few facts, "that the half has
not been told us." We are confident
that if the situation of our whole country,
and the world, could be laid before you, and
carried home to every family, and every
individual of each family in this state and
its vicinity, who are united with us in the
doctrine of Christ, and could each individual
know what needs to be done, and the im-
portance of it; what is now done, and by
whom it is done, there would be no want of
funds to accomplish all the benevolent objects

contemplated by this Convention. "There
is a shield and a spear in the hand of more
than fifty thousand of our Israel!" They
have only to use the means which they have,
and all will be done, that needs to be done
for the enlargement of the borders of the
kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.
Let each individual contribute two cents
monthly, and more than one thousand dollars
will be raised. Let each give twelve and a
half cents, and six thousand dollars will be
the yearly amount, which, if applied wholly
to support Missionaries, will enable the
Convention to send out about thirty. On
all stations something would be given, and
in some more than two-thirds of a support,
where now nothing is done. If each indi-
vidual would give fifty cents, the yearly
amount would be more than twenty-five
thousand dollars. And, it seems, that a
sum equal to fifty cents ought to be given
by every person who enjoys health or
property, the gift of God. This is a small
return for even temporal mercies! But O
how great the debt of gratitude you owe to
that Saviour, who redeemed you by his pre-
cious blood! It is for his cause, we solicit
this bounty; and in His name we solicit
each Church and individual not to withhold
it. It is a small sum for each brother and
sister to intrust in the hands of the fathers
in Israel, to be by them laid up in heaven,
by being bestowed for the advancement of
the kingdom of Jesus on earth. We have
no doubt, that could information be carried
home to the bosom of every family, of what
is needed to enlighten and save the poor
heathen, sacrificing themselves and their
children to devils!—the poor negroes and
their children, in this land and others,
doomed to perpetual slavery on earth—on
whom no ray of hope can gleam, unless they
should be enlightened by the Gospel—could
you see how much is needed to illuminate
and save the poor, who live on our frontiers,
who are unable to support the Gospel
among themselves, and who now know not
its value; at the same time, could you be
made to know the certain efficacy, which
God has given, and will give to the con-
tributions, labours and prayers of his children,
there surely would be no delay in coming
up to the help of the Lord against the high-
land. Could the daughters of Israel in our com-
munity, know how many of the heathen are
receiving the Gospel of Christ, and how
many thousands of the benighted inhabitants
of this land have been enlightened, and are
now rejoicing in God, through the instru-
mentality of female disciples! surely they
would wish to be active in this glorious
work? Surely they would not be denied the
satisfaction, of sharing with their sisters, in
the reflection of having borne their part in
the work of renovating a world! and, at
last, of participating that reward, which
Christ will bestow on all such as "have
done what they could." The circulation of
general information on the subjects which
are connected with Missionary operations,
has been universally accompanied by a cor-
responding liberality. We therefore hope,
that the pastors of churches, and brethren,
who have the means of information them-
selves, will endeavour that no one remain
ignorant of the spiritual wants of the great-
est—far the greatest portion of our sinful
world; and the abundant success, which
the God of Heaven has granted to the past
efforts of his saints. Such has been the ef-
fect of the communication of intelligence on
these subjects, that even youth and children
in many places, inspired with a holy ardor,
have stretched out their hands to the poor;
they have reached their hands forth to the
needy. Let every brother and sister, and
friend of religion, consider, that no Christian
"liveth unto himself." That the Lord
loveth the cheerful giver—that to "do good
and communicate, are sacrifices well pleas-
ing in the sight of the Lord." Let them re-
member that the scripture saith on this sub-
ject, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked;
for whatsoever a man soweth that shall also
he reap." He that soweth to the flesh, shall
of the flesh reap corruption; but he that
soweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap
life everlasting." We entreat you to con-
sider how your prayers for the spread of
the gospel, must appear to a holy God, if
you neglect to use the only means by which
He is pleased to spread his gospel. Will
it be any thing short of calling God to wit-
ness a scene of solemn mockery?
We earnestly beseech the first brother in
each church, to whom this paper shall come,
to say, "I will be the man who will lay this
subject before every individual of this
church and congregation, with which I am
connected, and solicit their aid in this glo-
rious work!" We thank you, brother, and
pray God to give you success, and a glo-
rious reward.
Yours affectionately,
S. MUNRO, President.
E. F. WILLEY, Secretary.

Penitentiary.—The state of Georgia de-
rived a revenue of \$2400 from its Peniten-
tiary, during the past year.
It is stated in the Philadelphia papers,
that there are about fourteen hundred per-
sons in the Philadelphia Alms House. A
proposal to introduce the Discipline Mill
into that establishment, is said to be under
consideration.
American Bible Society.—The amount of
receipts into the Treasury, during the month
of Nov. was, \$4629 88. The issues from
the Depository were, Bibles 4796, Testa-
ments 3607—value, \$4891 76.

Rev. and Dear Brother,

Yours, most affectionately,
A. JUDSON, Jun.

FROM THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.
NEW ZEALAND.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society have also determined to establish a mission in New Zealand; their missionaries have already proceeded thither. The wars in which the natives are engaged are a great obstacle to missionary efforts.

The Rev. Samuel Marsden, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, in New Holland, has made great exertions for the diffusion of Christianity among the New Zealanders. At Paramatta, a town on the Eastern Coast of New Holland, at the head of Port Jackson Harbour, and 25 miles south of Sidney, he had established a school for the instruction of the natives of the country. At this place there were, in 1820, twenty-five New Zealanders, receiving instruction. This gentleman has also made three visits to New Zealand, and travelled extensively in the Islands, where he is much respected.

On Thursday evening, the Managers of the American Bible Society held their first

FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

The Baptist Society in England for the moral and religious instruction of the Irish peasantry have had much opposition to encounter in the difficulties arising from the state of society in the Roman Catholic provinces, in which a great proportion of their schools is situated. But a more favourable state of things is now looked for. A divine blessing seems to accompany their labours,—a confidence is reposed in them by their fellow Christians at home, and there seems to be a readiness to assist their funds by liberal contributions. We wish their success may increase an hundred fold. In their example, we see the value of persevering exertions, where the object is the honour of God and the salvation of men. Their success is a new attestation to the truth and faithfulness of the divine promise, "In due season ye shall reap, if ye faint not." It has been well said, and the remark deserves a constant remembrance, "duty is ours; but the blessing is of God."

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

SHADRACH KING.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

Deferred Articles.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

On Saturday last a number of the crew of the United States' schooner Alligator, late lieutenant Allen, who had long known

INTERESTING TO PARENTS.

NATHAN. WILLING.

Rochester, Sept. 14, 1822.

Liverpool Packet.—The new ship **PIONEER**, Eleazar Crabtree, master, is about sailing from Savannah for Liverpool, to return here in the spring. She is a ship of the first class; copper fastened, and will be equipped the present or next voyage; sails fast, and has handsome accommodations for passengers. The **Pioneer** is intended *expressly* for a trader between this port and Liverpool, to be a *regular and early* spring and fall ship—the want of which has been so much felt by the importers in the District, and on whose support the owners, with confidence, rely to aid an undertaking by which their interest and convenience is to be promoted.

Alexandria Herald.

Sugacious breed of cattle.—In the Hottentot districts of the Cape of Good Hope, the natives not only use their bison oxen, which are of good size, for the saddle and draught, but train them to war. These cattle being assembled in troops, with a Hottentot army, on a given signal rush upon the enemy, with great fury, goring with their horns, trampling with their feet, and overturning every obstacle which opposes them. Individuals of them are also set to watch the flocks and herds, in the manner of shepherd's dogs, which they faithfully perform like the dog, distinguishing friends from enemies, caressing the former, and attacking the latter with the utmost rage.



WASHINGTON CITY,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1823.

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

ing a most intense interest in the public mind in the most important of all subjects. Already is its salutary influence felt nearly from one end of the continent to the other. In Europe too, we find not only the parent of all Bible Societies "rejoicing as a strong man to run a race," and at once able and disposed to give encouragement to kindred institutions in every part of the globe, but we discover the same spirit that originated the *British and Foreign Bible Society* glowing in the heart of kingdoms where savage barbarity or cruel infidelity had too long reigned triumphant, and where truth seemed barred out by invincible prejudices and errors. Half civilized Russia and infidel

[Remainder in our next.]

GREECE.

REVOLUTIONARY SKETCHES.

INDIA

A government order has been issued in Hindostan, by the English government, forbidding the burning of widows, while in a state of pregnancy, or when within the age of 16 years. It also enjoins the proper officers to use a strict scrutiny, to ascertain whether compulsion is used, or intoxicating drugs administered. It is believed that the practice itself might be wholly broken up, were the English government disposed to hazard the consequences of suppressing it.

"MUSIC OF THE

“When Science from Creation’s sacred
“Enchantment’s veil withdraws,
“What lovely visions yield their place
“To cold material laws.”

“ If nature thundered in his opening
“ Or stunn'd him with the Music
Spheres.”

Campbell, also, refers to it, in his
ful compliment to Herschel, who
"Gave the lyre of Heaven another

Some of our readers may, perhaps, be curious to understand the ancient views on this topic. In the "*Somnium Scipionis*" of Cicero, there is an ingenious explanation of them, the substance of which is as follows:

Many of the ancients believed the world consisted of nine Spheres, within each other. The external called the "Primum Mobile," imparted motion to the others, and their movements. To this the Moon, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Earth, which was supposed immovably fixed in the centre of all. By the revolution of these spheres of different degrees of velocity, an harmonious combination of sounds was supposed to be produced. Primum Mobile was supposed to revolve with the greatest velocity to produce the acutest sound; and the Earth with the slowest motion, and the lowest sound. The eight spheres produced sounds, one of which was an octave being imitated with strings, gave the seven notes of music. As the Moon was supposed to be placed midway between the centre and the external sphere, it was supposed to emanate the world with his sphere, and it is an obvious thought to represent Apollo (the Sun) is generally supposed to be the personification of him the inventor of a lyre, and consider him the inventor of music and

SYMPATHETIC CURIOSITY

For no one of the mysteries which are in the constitution of mankind, has been found more difficult satisfactorily to explain than for the morbid curiosity which prompts men to contemplate scenes of suffering, and particularly, for the eagerness with which they hasten to witness the last agonies of the dying. The natural horror which such spectacles might be supposed to

such spectacles might be regarded as a repellent effect, and to argue that insensibility in those who could look on them. Yet we find the contrary to be the fact; and hence a philanthropy has been excited to detect and suppress them. Some writers have referred the cause in question to a constitutional peculiarity, a strong excitement, which produces the languid powers of the soul, and ascribe it to the self approbation which results from the exercise of sympathy. It is probable, that both these causes share in producing the effect. In the case of death, we suspect that a third may be assigned, more powerful than either, which we have met with a striking illustration, in the tale of Valerius. In his account of the eagerness with which the gladiators, and the executioners, in the Coliseum at Rome, contemplated the author remarks:

"In and by itself, I maintain, it is always the most interesting thing in the world to witness, in whatever shape, the life of any human creature. Take me;—I mean not those more or less real struggles, in which there must be every thing to revolt, and nothing to interest, because in them, it is only the nobler part of our nature can come out,—the soul being already swallowed up in its divinity absorbed in the intensest of animal suffering. These are the things on which no eyes can gaze with indifference, indicating the degradation of the creature whose bidding they are moved. But that which is the most interesting, that which must shudder to penetrate, is the

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"We shall have to save ourselves for the day when we shall be fairly on the defence. Once more, that it is a natural, curiosity to supply, in some way, defect, and to witness the last hints which may be on dark hour shadows on the edge of the only thing we ourselves shall shall it be possible of turning the manner of on that giddy to be in our own supplied in his upon his features, the overwhelming, reaching death, manation of which of trating the actual region. For my scruple, that b come away from nicle."

ARRIVAL OF THE
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The Rev. Dr. Po
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y, in New-York,
The Commercial
following account o
ON.

On the evening of the 10th, the ship was delivered to the city of New-York by Mr. Whipple, Dr. Spring, and others, at the church, where the house was crowded for the 102d anniversary of the birth of the Fathers of N. E. The exercises included a sermon by Mr. Whipple, in which he pointed out the importance of Religion in the conduct of the settlement, and the settlers, at three p. m. As they were assembled, by their season, to resolve in America, and the first embark.

ration was to see upon their cond interesting light selves into a comp they landed;—thu ally born on the the influence of character and conduct of New-England, to the important ing, under the inf they kept a day into effect the ed into which ed.

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PRINCETON
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"HELP SOLICITED."

aid Benedict, of Pawtucket (R.I.) the aid of his friends in the cause of the Literary and Theological Missionary, Bible, Tract and School Societies, in the carrying out all such circumstances as may render them lucid and satisfactory to be published in his paper. The History of all Religions, says, is in a good degree of the causes which rendered the propitious to the creation of nature for indulging in the imagination. Each of the unbounded field was opened up of the most luxuriant and brilliant fictions; and the thing to do with material nature and describe its varied aspects, we suspect, have not, to their own art, felt the Science from Creation's face, and the veil withdrawn, lovely visions yield their place to old material laws."

On the 22d of December, the anniversary of the day on which the first settlers of England landed at Plymouth, it is to meet annually at that spot, to commemorate the event. An address is delivered on the occasion, adapted to illustrate the character of the Pilgrim Fathers of England; and to impress their principles on the hearts of their descendants. The Rev. Dr. Porter officiated at the anniversary.—The New England Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following account of the services on the 22d inst. a sermon was delivered before this Society in the city of New-York, by the Rev. Mr. May, Dr. Spring assisting in the public exercises, at the church in Wall-Street. The house was crowded. That day being the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers of New-England, on Plymouth Rock, the exercises induced a marked attention. Mr. Whipple, in speaking of the character of the Pilgrim Fathers, the settlement, he first took a view of the Pilgrim Fathers, as they were at Leyden, in Holland, by their venerable pastor, Mr. May, to resolve upon their departure from America, and designate those who were to embark. The second point of view was to see the influence of religion upon their conduct, in, if possible, a new light, when they formed themselves into a complete body politic, as they landed—thus a nation was embodied, born on the ocean. 3. He illustrated the influence of religion upon the character and conduct of these early settlers of New-England, with particular reference to the important fact, that after their landing, under the influence of the same religion, they kept a day of thanksgiving, and also effected the civil and religious institutions into which they had previously entered.

The speaker led us in a delightful path, again to the scenes of labour and prayer, and the places of the last repose, the Pilgrims of New-England; and dwelt on their character, their example, their actions, in terms so just and so true, as to cause them almost to live before us. We felt, with them, the joys of Barnefort and Laud, when the "Lion of the North" was contented—"we were at Leyden, we, (in the imagination) mingled our tears with the little flock of the sainted Robinson, when the first colonists embarked for the new world—and, the perils of the voyage surmounted, we could imagine ourselves standing upon the Rock, bounded by the crashing waves upon one side, and the howling wilderness upon the other.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The Rev. Asahel Green, D. D. has lately accepted the Presidency of the College of Princeton, N. J. On the 22d of November, the students, in testimony of their respect and affection, addressed to him a brief epistle, in which they observe as follows:—

"The warmth of our feelings will not permit us to refrain from expressing the sense of our loss in so valued a President, and to pass the remainder of our college course under the guidance of one so eminently qualified to instill into the youth the principles of virtue and of piety, and to be ushered into the busy world under your auspices. Your presence has rendered all those hopes of wisdom and lessons of wisdom, shall never be forgotten."

"Your days have been full of honour and crowned with happiness and tranquility, until you shall be gathered to your fathers, in the hopes of a joyful resurrection."

To this address, President Green replied, in the following concluding paragraph:—"I must be, my young friends, by the cheerful obedience and respect to your teachers; by great diligence in study, procuring, as its certain result, eminence in knowledge; by the love of law and order, as its natural consequence, the most useful habits for all the intercourse of social life; that you will become, what I earnestly pray that you may be, the delight of your parents and friends, the ornament of the institution to which you belong, the blessing and boast of your country, and, when every fading distinction shall be no more, candidates for a 'crown of glory that fadeth not away.'"

The Rev. Dr. Green has assumed the editorial charge of the Presbyterian Magazine, published at Philadelphia.

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Frederic May, }
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The deaths in Philadelphia, during the week ending on Saturday the 4th inst. amounted to 67; of which 8 were by consumption.

In New York the deaths during the same period amounted to 53; by consumption 10.

By the late arrivals from Europe, no very interesting intelligence is received. The London papers of the 14th of November, state that the last despatches received by the English government from Verona, were dated November 5: at that time nothing was decided. Despatches had been received in France, of a later date, and a cabinet council was immediately called. It was looked upon as certain that the actual situation of Europe would not undergo a change.

The election appears to occupy the principal attention in France. M. Hyde de Neuville, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has been elected a deputy from the department of the Nièvre. M. La Fayette is re-elected from the department of Meaux. B. Constant has lost his election.

Madrid, up to the 10th of November, was in a state of quiet, although conspiracies were said to have been discovered in various parts of the kingdom, and many arrests were made. The Cortez were occupied in settling the more important concerns of the kingdom. Seven ships of the line, 22 frigates, and 26 sloops of war, were in a state of forwardness for active service. The army also was increased, and every preparation making to meet war, should it become inevitable.

CHURCH CONSTITUTED.

On Thursday Dec. 19th, a regular Baptist church of twenty-one members, was organized at Petersburg, New Hampshire.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, January 6.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the act of Congress of the last session, entitled, "An act for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida," so as to grant the right of appeal and writs of error from the decisions of the courts established by said act, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in all cases above — dollars.

Mr. Dickerson submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law, a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the company for making a Canal from the Delaware River to the Raritan, in the state of New Jersey.

Mr. Barton offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing an interchange of the laws of the several states, by mail, free of postage.

Mr. Rodney offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to the officers and crews of the public armed vessels of the United States; and to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States, for the prisoners captured, and the guns taken by them in any piratical vessel.

Among the petitions presented and referred this day, was one by Mr. Lowrie, from the Board of Manufactures of the Pennsylvania Society, for the encouragement of American manufactures, praying a revision of the tariff, with a view to the further protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures.

Mr. Lowrie, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives, concerning the disbursement of public money, reported the same with two or three amendments, which were read.

The following bills from the House of Representatives severally received a first reading, and were passed to a second reading, to wit:

A bill to continue the present mode of supplying the army of the United States;

A bill in addition to the "act to continue in force" "An act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy," and also to make further provision to punish the crime of piracy; and

A bill to amend an act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory.

The Senate then took up the bill providing for the repair of the Cumberland Road. The bill was filed with \$25,000, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bills from the House of Representatives—the first concerning the apportionment of Representatives in the state of Alabama—the second to repeal part of an act passed by the state of Maryland, in the year 1784, respecting an addition to Georgetown—severally passed through Committees of the whole, and were ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 7.

The bill authorizing repairs to the Cumberland Road was taken up, and after discussion, was passed, 26 to 9.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 8.

The bills from the other House, concerning the apportionment of Representatives in Alabama; and to repeal an act of the state of Maryland, of 1784, relative to Georgetown, were severally read a third time, passed, and returned to the other House.

SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

The resolution offered by Mr. Rodney, on Monday, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to the public armed vessels and private armed vessels of the United States, for prisoners captured, and the guns taken by them in any piratical vessel, was read for consideration and agreed to.

DRAWBACK ON CORDAGE.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the

bill to allow a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp. After some discussion, the question was taken on the bill, and decided in the negative; ayes 16, nays 24.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 9.

Mr. Williams, of Tenn. from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the other House, to continue in force the present mode of supplying the army, reported the same, without amendment.

Mr. Lowrie submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the sale of the tracts of the public land, on which are lead mines or salt springs, which have heretofore been reserved from sale, or may hereafter be surveyed by the United States.

The Senate, according to the order of the day, took up the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. After some debate by Messrs. Van Buren, Mills, of Mass. and Johnson, of Ky. the bill was laid over till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 10.

Mr. Lowrie, of the Committee of Finance, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, making partial appropriations for the year 1823, without amendment.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Lowrie were again read and passed.

The bill to remit the postage on certain law books, had its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, for the purpose of giving opportunity to Mr. Johnson of Ky. to introduce the amendments which he mentioned yesterday. The bill was then postponed to Monday next, and made the order of the day.

Mr. Taylor of Va. after making some introductory observations, laid on the table a resolution for amending that part of the Constitution of the United States, which prescribes the mode of choosing the President; which, after being read twice, was ordered to be printed.

The bill to continue the present system of supplying the army was taken up in committee of the whole, and being reported to the Senate without amendment, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Lowrie, the Senate proceeded to consider, in committee of the whole, the bill to make partial appropriations for the year 1823. The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, had its third reading, and passed.

The Senate then spent some time in executive business; and

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

Monday, January 6.

Among the number of petitions presented to-day—

Mr. Van Rensselaer presented one from sundry inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, praying that no alteration may be made in the form of government now existing in said Territory; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hemphill presented a memorial of the Board of Manufactures of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of American Manufactures, praying that measures may be adopted for affording further protection to the manufactures of the United States; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Stewart presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, praying that the aid and patronage of Congress may be afforded to a plan for uniting, by a Canal, the waters of the rivers Potomac and Ohio; which petition was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, making a partial appropriation for the support of government of Members of Congress, and the bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. McLane, from the same committee, made a report upon the subject of the reservations of land to the Indians, within the state of Georgia, by the treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees, accompanied by a bill "for the extinction of the Indian title to certain reserves of land within the state of Georgia." The bill authorizes the President to extinguish the Indian titles to certain tracts of land in Georgia, and appropriates \$50,000 for that object.

The resolution laid on the table by Mr. Rankin, on the 3d inst., calling on the President of the United States, for information in relation to the number and locality of the Salt Springs, Lead and Copper mines, in any of the states or territories of the United States, the exclusive property of the government, the quantity, and the terms on which they are leased or rented out, with the amount received for the same, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. A. Smyth, of Va. offered a joint resolution, proposing to the several states an amendment of the Constitution, providing that no elector of President and Vice-President, and no Senator when the Vice-President shall be elected by the Senate, and no Representative, when the President shall be chosen by the House, shall be eligible to any office under the United States, during the continuance in office of the persons so chosen.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in discussing the bill to incorporate the United States' Naval Association.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 7.

The joint resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Smyth, was read a second time, and after some debate, was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, on the 31st ult. in relation to surgeons in the navy of the United States, and the same being again read, was agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the support of government, and, no objection being made to it, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

NAVAL FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the United States' Naval Fraternal Association. After some discussion, the bill was laid on the table.

The engrossed bill making a partial appropriation for the support of government, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 8.

Mr. Hernandez presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of East Florida, praying that the Floridas may be formed into two distinct territorial governments, and for other objects connected with the Floridas.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the widowed mother of James Denney, late a gunner in the service of the United States, who was killed in the boat with Lieut. Allen, the sum of \$125 a year for five years.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reserving from sale a portion of the public lands through which a canal may be constructed to unite the navigable waters of the rivers Wabash and the Miami of Lake Erie, and to grant a portion of such lands for the purpose of constructing such canal.

The bill to incorporate the Naval Fraternal Association was taken up. The question was taken on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, and was decided in the negative; ayes 69, nays 92.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 9.

Mr. Tod, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported "A bill for the more effectual encouragement and protection of certain domestic manufactures;" which was twice read, and committed.

ROAD FROM OHIO TO MICHIGAN.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Vance, took up the bill to appropriate a certain quantity of land to defray the charge of laying out and making a road from the mouth of the Miami of Lake Erie, to the Connecticut Reserve. After much discussion, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

A bill from the Senate, "appropriating money for the purpose of repairing the national road, from Cumberland to Wheeling," was twice read and committed.

DISCIPLINING THE MILITIA.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Canron, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condit in the chair, on the bill to provide for disciplining the militia of the United States. Some conversation took place on the provisions of the bill, but before any vote was taken, the House

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 10.

Several relief bills were acted upon to-day.

Mr. Plumer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for amending the ordinances and acts of Congress for the government of the State of the Union, and for other purposes. Twice read, committed to a committee of the whole House, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker communicated to the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, concerning the Navy Pension Fund. Ordered to be laid upon the table and be printed.

The engrossed bill for laying out a road from the Lower Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie to the western boundary of the Connecticut Reserve, &c. was read a third time and passed.

DISCIPLINING THE MILITIA.

The bill for disciplining the militia was taken up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Condit in the chair. On reporting it to the House the committee were discharged from a further consideration of the subject; and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

After despatching some less general business, The House adjourned to Monday.

MARRIED.

At Christ Church, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McCormick, Dr. RICHMOND JOHNSON, to Miss MARGARET T. BALMAIN, all of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. John Chalmers, Rev. NATHAN HOSKINSON, of Montgomery county, to Mrs. ELIZABETH HALL, of Prince George's county, Md.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. CHARLES M'CALLISTER, to Mrs. CATHERINE M'KAY, all of this city.

DIED.

At Fort Wayne, the last of November ult. Mr. BENJAMIN SEARS, brother of our missionary, at that station, aged 22 years.

In Hardwick, Massachusetts, Rev. EZEKIEL CHAPLIN, formerly Minister of the Second Baptist Church and Parish, in Sutton, (now Milbury) aged 89.

On the 31st Dec. 1822, near Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va. Mr. GEORGE H. PATRICK, in the 37th year of his age.

Died, on the 4th ultimo, at Hermon, Oglethorpe county, (Geo.) Mr. LEMUEL NORTHRUP, of the consumption, in the 25th year of his age. He was a native of Rhode Island, and came to Hermon in the month of January, 1822, and was engaged as Rector of the Seminary established there: His health became so much impaired, that he only continued to give instruction six months. For the last five months he was chiefly confined to his bed; yet he bore his protracted affliction with Christian fortitude and resignation. He was a member of the Baptist church—his life pious and his conduct exemplary. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." His confidence in God his Saviour was unshaken to the last. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Report of Deaths in Washington City, during the month of December, 1822.

Fever	2
Croup	2
Consumption	1
Do. (coloured)	1
Dropsy	1
Worms	1
Do. (coloured)	1
Scurvy	1
Burn	1
Plurisy	1
Injury of the spine (coloured)	1
Suddenly	1
Total	13

Adults 4
Children 9
By order of the Board of Health.

Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

Lines written on recovering from sickness.

Disease has fled, its reign is o'er,
Vain fears alarm my breast no more;
The anguish'd hours of pain are past,
And health and strength return at last.
O! may these powers, thus rescued, be
Devoted, dearest Lord, to Thee.
When late upon my couch I lay,
And watch'd the night-lamp's glimmering ray,
The lamp of life still fainter shed
Its feeble light through heart and head.
But still I hoped the flame would rise,
And bear me to my native skies.
My bosom swell'd with anxious cares,
For objects dear, in future years,
From husband, children, friends to part,
With anguish wrung my sinking heart.
But soon, dear Lord, thou whisper'd'st peace,
And bad'st the stormy passions cease.
Then, through the watches of the night
My soul enjoy'd a heavenly light;
And as I watch'd, I learn'd to prize
My pains, as blessings in disguise;
And all the trials that I prove,
As tokens of a Father's love.
Come, then, what'er my God shall please,
Sickness, and want, or health and ease,
Of this my heart assured be
That all is sent in love to thee.
Receive the mercies of thy God,
And grateful kiss his chastening rod.

Written at Truxillo, in Spain, the birth place of
Pizarro.—BY SOUTHEY.

Pizarro here was born. A greater name
The list of glory boasts not. Toil and want
And danger never from his course deterr'd,
This daring soldier. Many a fight he won,
He slaughtered thousands; he subdued a rich,
And ample realm. Such were Pizarro's deeds;
And wealth, and fame, and power, were his
rewards.
Among mankind. There is another world,
O reader! if you earn your daily bread,
By daily labour; if your lot be low,
Be hard and wretched; yet thank the gracious
God,
Who made you, that you are not such as he.

Miscellany.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

Remarks of an English traveller in the United States.

At Washington I attended divine service in the House of Representatives; a magnificent hall in the Capitol, which is always appropriated to this purpose on Sundays. The sermon was an impressive one, from the words, "The glorious Gospel of Christ;" and you will readily believe, that the promulgation of this Gospel in the capital of this vast continent, in the new chamber of its Legislature, under the fostering care of its popular Government, was well calculated to excite the most interesting reflections. The scene reminded me of the period when "they shall come from the east and from the west, and from the north, and from the south, and shall sit down in the kingdom of God;" and when I recollected how long the Star had appeared in the east, before it shed its radiance on the darkness of these western shores,—whose very existence a few centuries since was unsuspected, and which had long been abandoned to Indian superstitions, which had only just ceased to linger in the primeval forests which surrounded us, and on the banks of rivers which yet bear their Indian names,—I seemed admitted to a closer view of that mysterious progression, by which "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever." This train of thought, the place, the congregation, the surrounding scene, conspired to give a peculiar interest to the verses with which the service was concluded.

"How happy are our ears," &c.

To enter fully into my feelings, you must recollect my distance from the scene where we have usually sung these words; and that when I hear of the east I do not here think of India and China only, but include Europe and Africa, and with them dear England, in the idea which is present to my imagination. On my return to my inn I dined in company with my friends the Indian Deputation of the Creeks and Cherokees, to whom I have already introduced you. In the afternoon, I sat in the seat next to the President's in the Episcopal church, where we had an excellent sequel to our morning's sermon, from the words, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

When visiting General Washington's tomb, in his favourite retreat at Mount Vernon, on the banks of the Potomac, my black attendant informed me, that the domestics, about thirty I believe in number, and principally slaves,—assembled morning and evening for family worship, at which the Hon. Bushrod Washington, the present occupier of Mount Vernon, and a judge of the Supreme Court, presides. When I was shown into the Judge's study, Scott's Bible and Dr. Dwight's theology were before him, as if just laid aside, and gave rise to a little conversation. In speaking of the African Colonization Society, of which he is the President, he remarked, that the most interesting light in which he regarded it, was as an instrument for the conversion of the Africans to Christianity; that he conceived this would ultimately be accomplished by native teachers; and that the Colonization Society, by the introduction into Africa of social arrangements and religious institutions, was calculated to raise up a supply of native instructors, and thus to form an important link in the chain of secondary causes which are to establish the kingdom of the Messiah, in every quarter of the globe.

At Charleston, in South Carolina, at the Episcopal church, at the door of which I counted seventeen carriages, I had the gratification of seeing some slaves receive the sacrament at the same table as their masters, some of whom were of the very first rank of Carolinian planters.

FROM CUNNINGHAM'S WORKS.

Influence of the Holy Spirit on the life of the Christian.

It is possible, as we have stated, without any special influence of the Holy Spirit, to admit the truth of scripture. But, without his aid we cannot obey the scripture. It is the language of God himself, "I will put my spirit within thee, and cause thee to obey my statutes." "Walk in the spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lusts of the flesh." Man, till brought under this new dominion, is always represented as a captive of Satan—the world as his prison—and his lusts and appetites as the chains of his terrible bondage. But it is said, "where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." As soon as this new influence is felt on the soul, our chains begin to drop from us. Like the Apostle in the dungeon, we find that some powerful hand is at work for our deliverance. Some angry temper is gradually quieted, some lust is quenched, some passion is bridled. Our powers are gradually enlarged; until at length, loosened from the bands which held us so long and so disgracefully, we "walk abroad in all the glorious liberty of the children of God." Then, and then only, it is that we arrive at a full perception of the truth of the declaration, "If the Son make you free, then are ye free indeed." Compare, my brethren, the obedience of others with that of the individual who thus lives and walks in the power of the Spirit of God. How languid is the compliance of the one class; and how vigorous and decided that of the other! There are many complaints in society as to the dearth of practical religion. And most justly are those complaints in some instances urged, although not always upon right grounds, or in a right spirit, or by the individuals most authorized to urge them. But what is there that ought to inflict deeper anguish on the mind? Jealous for God, for the Saviour, and for the salvation of mankind, than the low standard of practice which prevails in the world? Suppose, my brethren, one of those happy spirits, acquainted only with the region of love and uninterrupted obedience in which he dwells, to be sent in search of the world appointed for our own habitation, and for which the Son of God lived and died; suppose him to alight amongst us, even on a Sabbath, and to see the multitudes who are profaning that holy day in business, idleness or dissipation; suppose him to enter the public haunts of vice, and to mingle with the crowd living for this world, and forgetting God and eternity; suppose him to take his place in the family circle of multitudes professing to believe in Christ as the Son of God and the Saviour of the world; what, when he thus contemplated the too general spirit and temper of society; its worldliness, its selfishness, its levity, its indisposition to God and Christ, its feverish pursuits of present things, and its neglect of things to come; and at the same time contrasted this world with that which he inhabited, and the manner in which the will of God is "done on earth" with that in which it is "done in heaven," what would he think of the region he had visited?—Would he not be disposed to conceive himself mistaken as to the globe on which he had rested; to abandon it in quest of some other region, the principles and practice of whose inhabitants might more strictly accord with their obligations, and where the love manifested to them by a Saviour would be followed by a grateful and affectionate compliance with his will, and devotion to his service? And to what cause may we ascribe this lamentable want of genuine godliness visible among us? To what but to the neglect of the influence of the Holy Spirit? It is the power of the Spirit alone, which can produce in us conformity to the will of God and the mind of Christ. "My people," says the Psalmist, "shall be willing in the day of my power." "He will teach us his ways," says Isaiah, "and we shall walk in his paths." Such are the declarations of God, and the state of the world around us will be found to illustrate and confirm them. It is those alone who from day to day, and hour to hour, cast themselves upon the divine power thus pledged to "work in them to will and to do of his good pleasure," who present us with the few bright spots, the Oases which meet and refresh us in the wilderness of life; who are at once the ornament and the joy of society, that "salt of the earth" which serves to keep it from unmingled and irremediable corruption.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

CHRISTMAS.

The Baptist denomination have generally refrained from the special commemoration of this day; not because they do not as really feel grateful in recollecting the advent of the Saviour as other Christians; but for the very plain reason, that there is no command in the gospel for its celebration, nor any example for it in the practice of the apostles and primitive Christians, to render it their duty. Whilst they are happy in the liberty secured to all professed Christians, of voluntarily practising according to their own views in this and other particulars, they rejoice that no restraint is laid upon any, either in the laws of our country, or in public opinion. They, however, can see no greater reason for setting apart, for special public religious exercises, the birth-day of the Saviour, than the day of his crucifixion, or that of his ascension. If authorized to depart from primitive practice in one instance, they may be warranted to do so in another; and perhaps the final consequence may be, that the Protestant church may be considered to be under obligation to observe as many public festivals and fasts as the church of Rome. They do not believe that their glorious Redeemer, the author and foundation of the gospel, designed that the dispensation which he came to establish should be a burdensome service, like that of Moses, or of the Romish church, or like any worldly religious establishment. They believe that the gospel and its appendages are simple, and peculiarly appropriate to the objects of infinite wisdom.—They, therefore, lay aside the observance of these days, as the unauthorized appointments of men. But they gratefully recognize the divine authority of the example given in apostolic and primitive practice, respecting public religious services on the first day of each week, or Lord's-day. The solemnization of this day they consider obligatory, and as commemorative of that grand event in the history of their Lord, which he designed they never should forget, his glorious resurrection from the dead. On the certainty of this fact, all the hopes of his disciples and friends are placed, because it is a full at-

tation of all the miracles which he wrought—of all the principles which he promulgated and enforced—and a seal to the efficacy of that atonement, which he made for the pardon of all who believe in him.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

The origin of the Indians, inhabiting this country on the arrival of the English colonists, is involved in much obscurity, and several different answers have been given by learned men to the inquiry, whence did they come to America? The opinion best supported is, that they originated in Asia, and at some former period, not now to be ascertained, they emigrated from that country to America, over which succeeding years the descendants spread. This opinion is rendered the more probable by the fact, that the figure, complexion, dress, manners, customs, &c. of the nations of both continents are strikingly similar. That they might have emigrated from the eastern continent is evident, since the distance between the Eastern Cape of Asia, and Cape Prince of Wales in America, across the straits of Behring, is only about 40 miles, a much shorter distance than savages frequently sail in their canoes.—Besides, this strait is sometimes frozen over.

Historical.

ARNOLD AND ANDRE.

Concluded.

A moment before his setting out, he went into Mrs. Arnold's apartment, and informed her, that certain transactions had just come to light, which must for ever banish him from his country. She fell into a swoon at this declaration, and he left her in it to consult his own safety, till the servants, alarmed by her cries, came to her relief. She remained frantic all day, accusing every one who approached her, with an intention of murdering her child (an infant in her arms) and exhibiting every other mark of the most genuine and agonizing affliction. Exhausted by the fatigue and tumult of her spirits, her frenzy subsided towards evening, and she sunk into all the sadness of distress. It was impossible not to have been touched with her situation: every thing affecting in female tears, or in the misfortunes of beauty, every thing pathetic in the wounded tenderness of a wife, or in the apprehensive fondness of a mother; and every appearance of suffering innocence, conspired to make her an object of sympathy to all who were present. She experienced the most delicate attentions, and every friendly office, till her departure for Philadelphia.

Andre, without loss of time, was conducted to the head-quarters of the army, where he was immediately brought before a board of general officers, to prevent all possibility of misrepresentation or cavil on the part of the enemy. The Board reported, that he ought to be considered as a spy, and, according to the laws and usages of nations, to suffer death; which was executed two days after.

Never, perhaps, did a man suffer death with more justice, or deserve it less. The first step he took after his capture, was to write a letter to General Washington, conceived in terms of dignity without insolence, and apology without meanness. The scope of it was to vindicate himself from the imputation of having assumed a mean character for treacherous or interested purposes; asserting, that he had been involuntarily an impostor; that, contrary to his intention, which was to meet a person, for intelligence, on neutral ground, he had been betrayed within our posts, and forced into the vile condition of an enemy in disguise; soliciting only, that to whatever rigour policy might devote him, a decency of treatment might be observed, due to a person, who, though unfortunate, had been guilty of nothing dishonourable. His request was granted in its full extent; for, in the whole progress of the affair, he was treated with the most scrupulous delicacy. When brought before the Board of officers, he met with every mark of indulgence, and was required to answer no interrogatory which could even embarrass his feelings. On his part, while he carefully concealed every thing that might involve others, he frankly confessed all the facts relating to himself; and upon his confession, without the trouble of examining a witness, the Board made their report. The members of it were not more impressed with the candour and modest firmness, mixed with a becoming sensibility, which he displayed, than he was penetrated with their liberality and politeness. He acknowledged the generosity of the behaviour towards him in every respect, but particularly in this, in the strongest terms of manly gratitude. In a conversation with a gentleman, who visited him after his trial, he said,—he flattered himself he had never been illiberal, but if there were any remains of prejudice in his mind, his present experience must obliterate them.

In one of the visits I made to him, (and I saw him several times during his confinement) he begged me to be the bearer of a request to the General, for permission to send an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton. "I foresee my fate (said he) and though I pretend not to play the hero, or to be indifferent about life; yet I am reconciled to whatever may happen, conscious that misfortune, not guilt, will have brought it upon me. There is only one thing that disturbs my tranquillity. Sir Henry Clinton has been too good to me; he has been lavish of his kindness. I am bound to him by too many obligations, and love him too well, to bear the thought that he should reproach himself, or that others should reproach him, on a supposition that I had conceived myself obliged, by his instructions, to run the risk I did. I would not for the world leave a sting in his mind that should embitter his future days." He could scarce finish the sentence, bursting into tears, in spite of his efforts to suppress them, and with difficulty collected himself enough afterwards to add, "I wish to be permitted to assure him I did not act under his impression, but submitted to a necessity imposed upon me, as contrary to my own inclination as to his orders." His request was readily complied with, and he wrote the letter annexed, with which, I dare say, you will be as much pleased as I am, both for the diction and sentiment.

When his sentence was announced to him, he remarked, that since it was his lot to die, as there was a choice in the mode, which would make a material difference to his feelings, he would be happy, if it were possible, to be indulged with a professional death. He made a second application by letter, in con-

cise, but persuasive terms. It was thought this indulgence, being incompatible with the custom of war, could not be granted; and it was therefore determined in both cases to evade an answer, to spare him the sensations which a certain knowledge of the intended mode would inflict.

When he was led out to the place of execution, as he went along he bowed familiarly to all those with whom he had been acquainted in his confinement. A smile of complacency expressed the serene fortitude of his mind. Arriving at the fatal spot, he asked, with some emotion, "Must I then die in this manner?" He was told it had been unavoidable. "I am reconciled to my fate (said he) but not to the mode." Soon, however, recollecting himself, he added, "It will be but a momentary pang;" and springing upon the car, performed the last offices to himself, with a composure that excited the admiration, and melted the hearts of the beholders. Upon being told the final moment was at hand, and asked if he had any thing to say, he answered, "Nothing but to request you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." Among the extraordinary circumstances that attended him in the midst of his enemies, he died universally esteemed and universally regretted.

There was something singularly interesting in the character and fortunes of Andre. To an excellent understanding, well improved by education and travel, he united a peculiar elegance of mind and manners, and the advantage of a pleasing person. It is said he possessed a pretty taste for the fine arts, and had himself attained some proficiency in poetry, music, and painting. His knowledge appeared without ostentation, and embellished by a diffidence that rarely accompanies so many talents and accomplishments, which left you to suppose more than appeared. His sentiments were elevated, and inspired esteem; they had a softness that conciliated affection. His education was handsome, his address easy, polite, and insinuating. By his merit he had acquired the unlimited confidence of his general, and was making a rapid progress in military rank and reputation. But in the height of his career, flushed with new hopes from the execution of a project the most beneficial to his party that could be devised, he is at once precipitated from the summit of prosperity; sees all the expectations of his ambition blasted, and himself ruined!

The character I have given of him is drawn partly from what I saw of him myself and partly from information. I am aware that a man of real merit is never seen in so favourable a light, as through the medium of adversity. The clouds that surround him are so many shades that set off his good qualities. Misfortune cuts down little vanities that, in prosperous times, serve as so many spots in his virtues, and gives a tone of humility that makes his worth more amiable. His spectators who enjoy a happier lot, are less prone to detract from it through envy; and are more disposed by compassion to give him the credit he deserves, and perhaps even to magnify it.

I speak not of Andre's conduct in this affair as a philosopher, but as a man of the world. The authorized maxims and practices of war are the satire of human nature. They countenance almost every species of seduction as well as violence; and the general that can make most traitors in the army of his adversary, is frequently most applauded. On this scale we acquit Andre; while we could not but condemn him if we were to examine his conduct by the sober rules of philosophy and moral rectitude. It is however a blemish in his fame, that he once intended to prostitute a flag; about this a man of nice honour ought to have had a scruple; but the temptation was great: let his misfortunes cast a veil over his error.

Several letters from Sir Henry Clinton and others were received, feebly attempting to prove, that Andre came out under the protection of a flag, with a passport from a general officer in actual service, and consequently could not be justly detained. Clinton sent a deputation composed of Lieutenant General Robinson, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. William Smith, to represent, as he said, the true state of Major Andre's case. General Greene met Robinson, and had a conversation with him, in which he reiterated the pretence of a flag, urged Andre's release as a personal favour to Sir Henry Clinton, and offered any friend of ours in their power in exchange.

Nothing could have been more frivolous than the plea which was used. The fact was, that, besides the time, manner and object of the interview, change of dress, and other circumstances, there was not a single formality customary with flags; and the passport was not to Major Andre, but to Mr. Anderson. But had there, on the contrary, been all the formalities, it would be an abuse of language, to say, the sanction of a flag for corrupting an officer to betray his trust, ought to be obligatory. No unjustifiable purpose would not only destroy its validity but make it an aggravation.

Andre himself has answered the argument, by ridiculing and exploding the idea in his examination before the board of officers. It was a weakness to urge it. There was, in truth, no way of saving him: Arnold or he must have been the victim; the former was out of our power.

It was by some suspected, Arnold had taken his measures in such a manner, that, if the interview had been discovered, in the act, it might have been in his power to sacrifice Andre to his own security. This surmise of double treachery made them imagine, Clinton might be induced to give up Arnold for Andre, and a gentleman took occasion to suggest this expedient to the latter, as a thing that might be proposed by him. He declined it: the moment he had been capable of so much frailty, I should have ceased to esteem him.

The infamy of Arnold's conduct, previous to his desertion, is only equalled by his meanness since. Besides the folly of writing to Sir Henry Clinton, assuring him that Andre had acted under a passport from him, and according to his directions, while commanding officer of a post, and that, therefore, he did not doubt, he would be immediately sent in; he had the effrontery to write to General Washington to the same purpose, with the addition of a menace of retaliation, if the sentence should be carried into execution. He has since acted the farce of sending in his resignation. This man is in every sense despicable. Added to the scene of knavery and prostitution, during his command in Philadelphia, which the late seizure of his papers has unfolded: the history of his command at West Point is a

history of little as well as great crime. He practised every dirty art of personal and even stooped to common mercenary suttlers of the garrison to defraud the public.

To his conduct, that of the captain Andre forms a striking contrast: the integrity with which the offer of his name. They rejected his offers of money; and the gold that could have been man high in the esteem and confidence of his country, who had the reputation of past exploits, the motives of personal ambition and future glory to promulgate, had no charms for three simple patriots, leaning only on their virtue and duty. While Arnold is handed down to execration to future times, posterity will reverence the names of VANWERT, PAULDING and WILLIAMS.

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